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(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE, MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF, AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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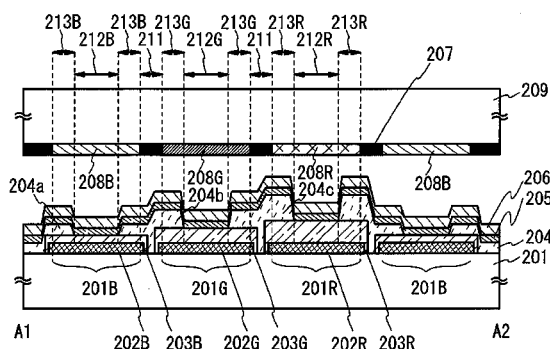
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display device that includes a reflective electrode; a transparent electrode; a partition; an EL layer formed over the partition and the transparent electrode; a semi-transmissive electrode formed over the EL layer; and a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. A light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the EL layer, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer. A non-light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the partition, the EL layer, and the coloring layer. The non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the optical length of the EL layer is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the coloring layer. The optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

**22 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1A

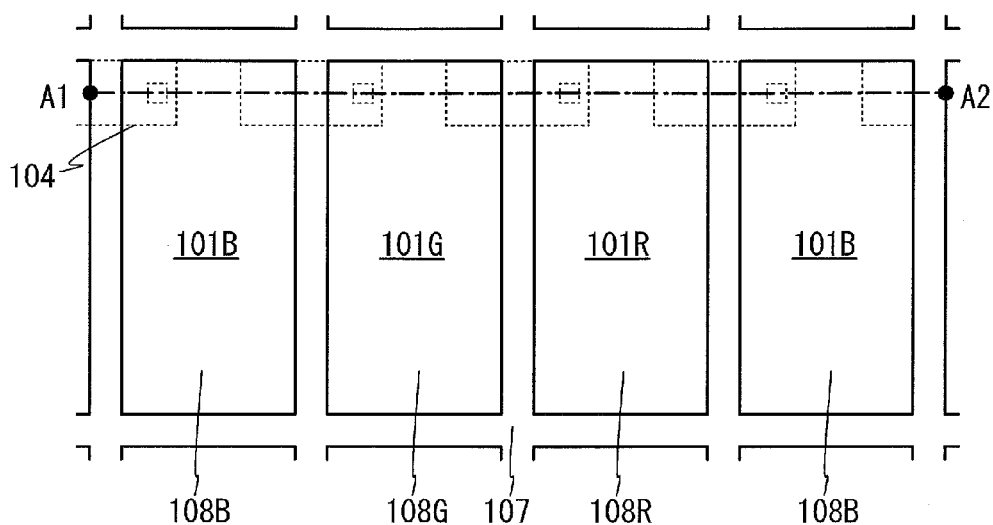


FIG. 1B

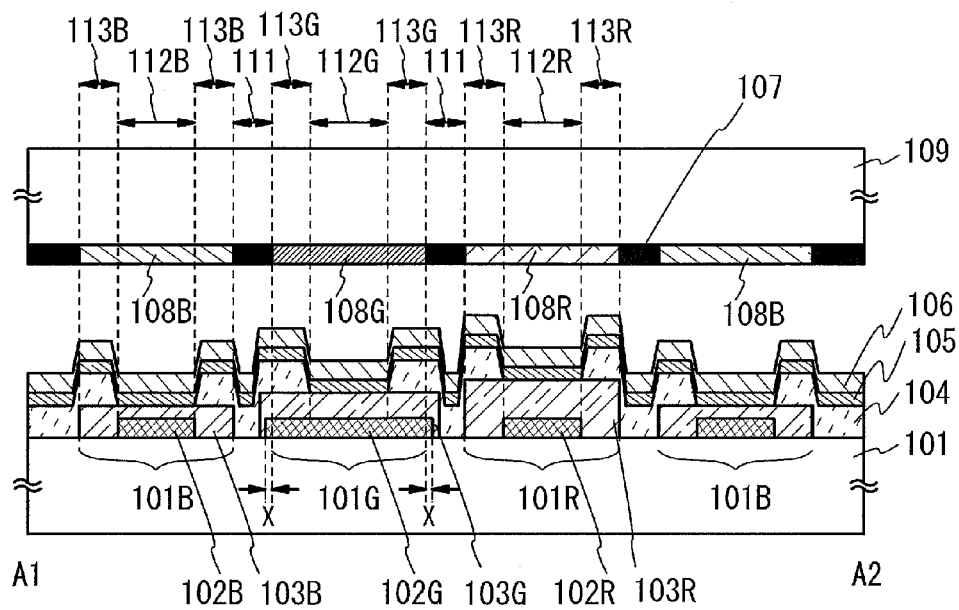


FIG. 2

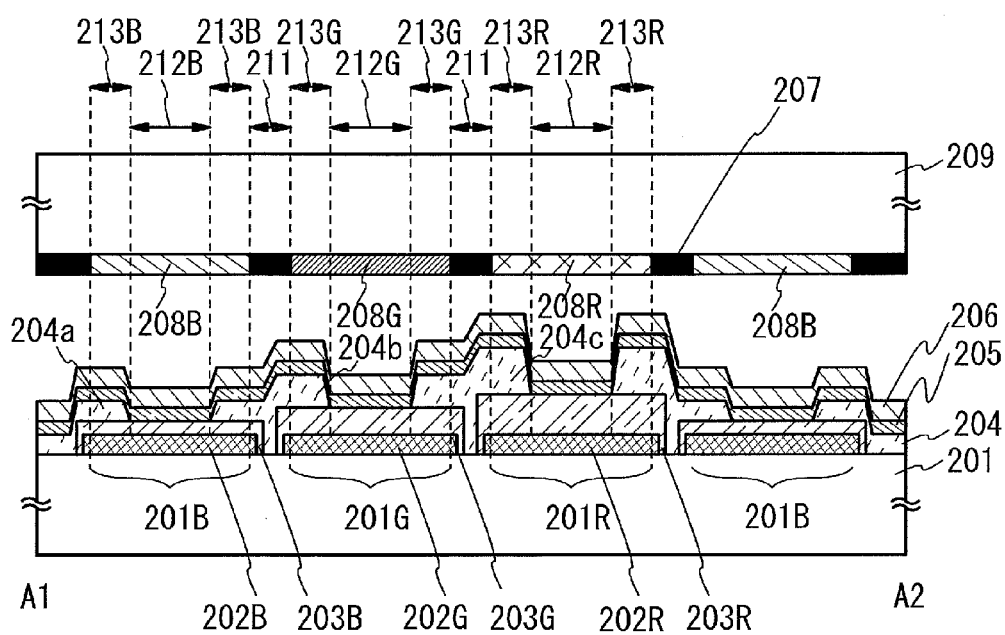


FIG. 3

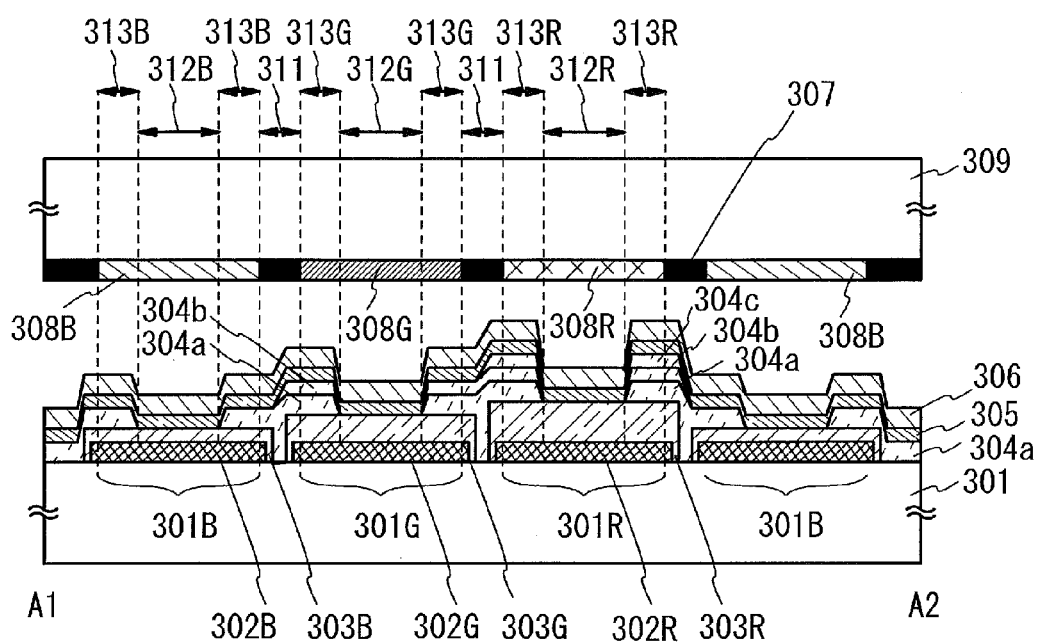


FIG. 4

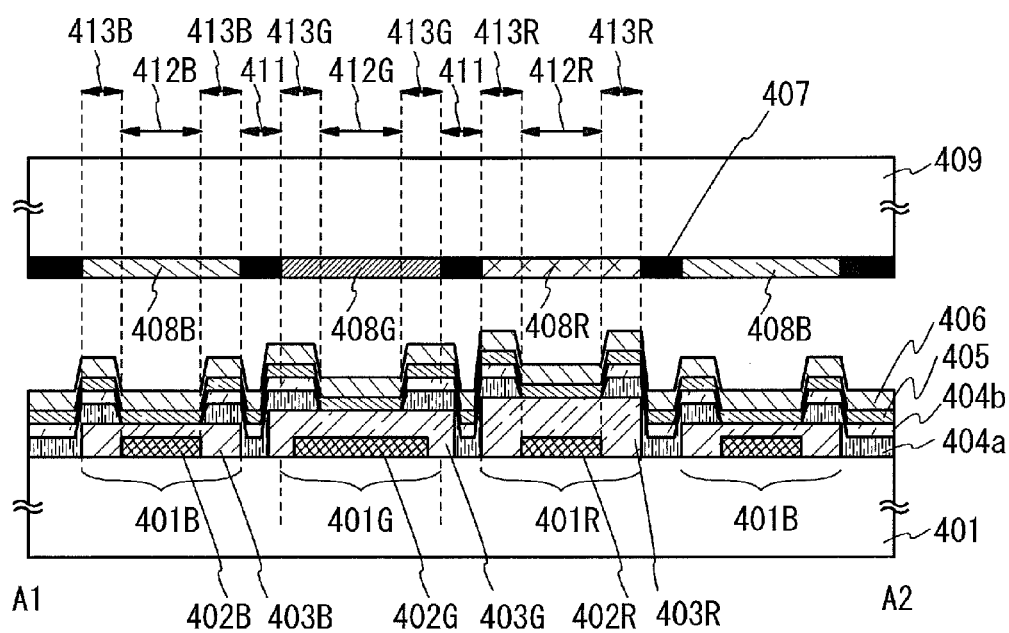


FIG. 5A

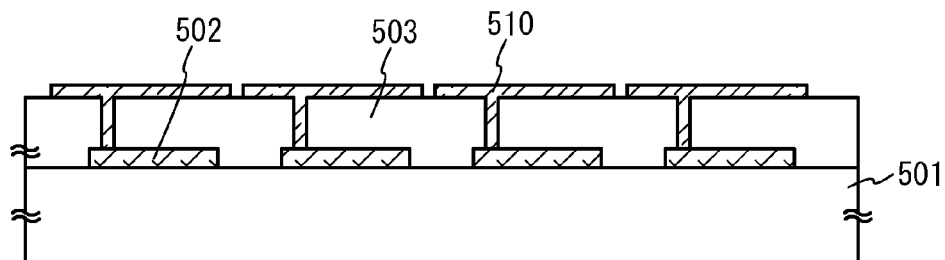


FIG. 5B

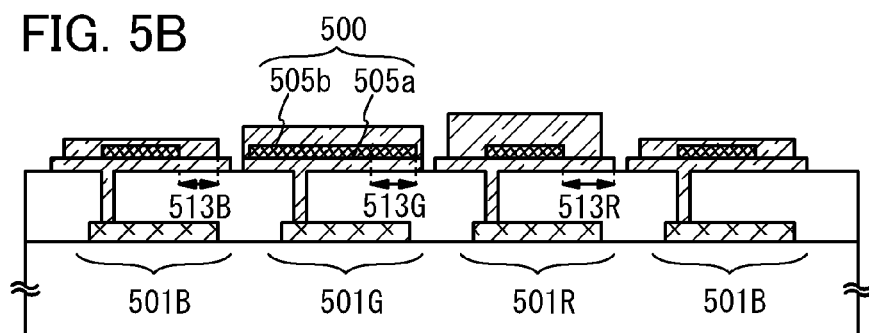


FIG. 5C

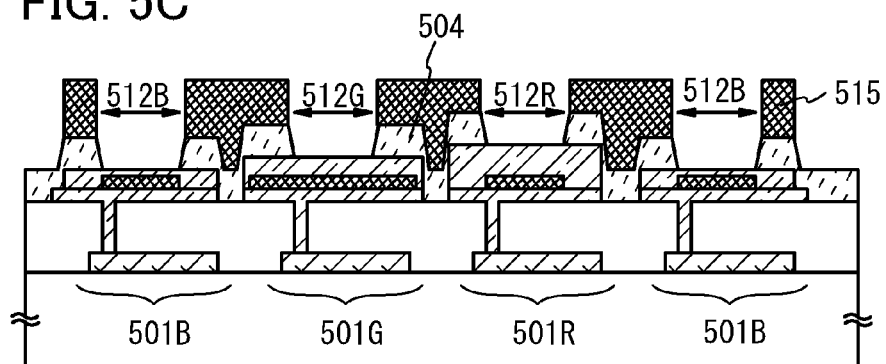
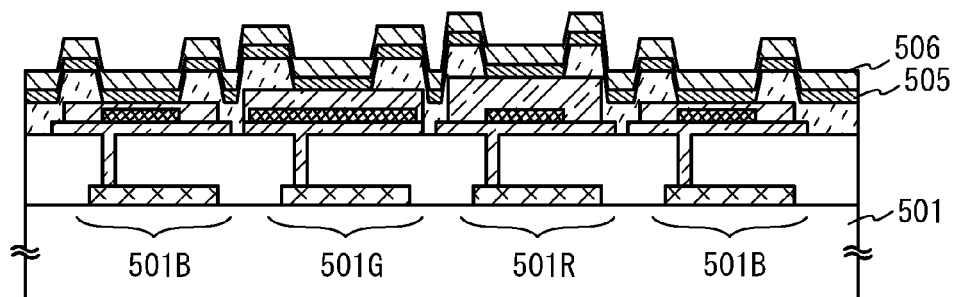


FIG. 5D



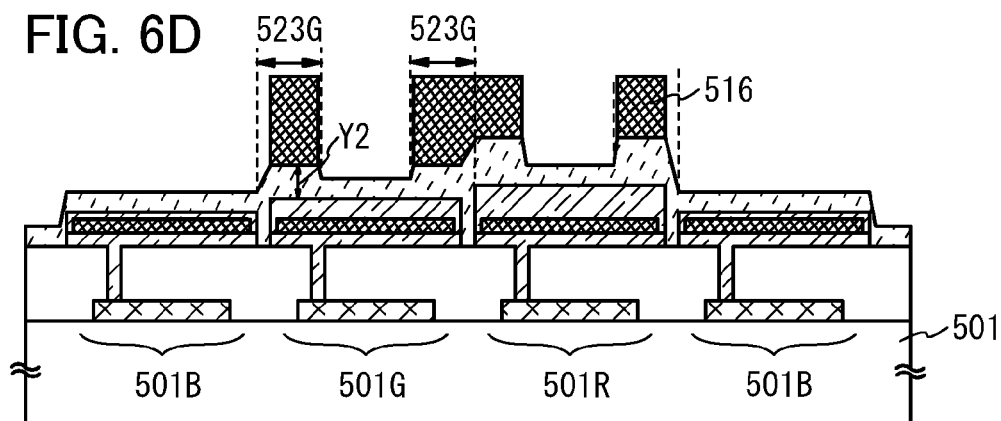
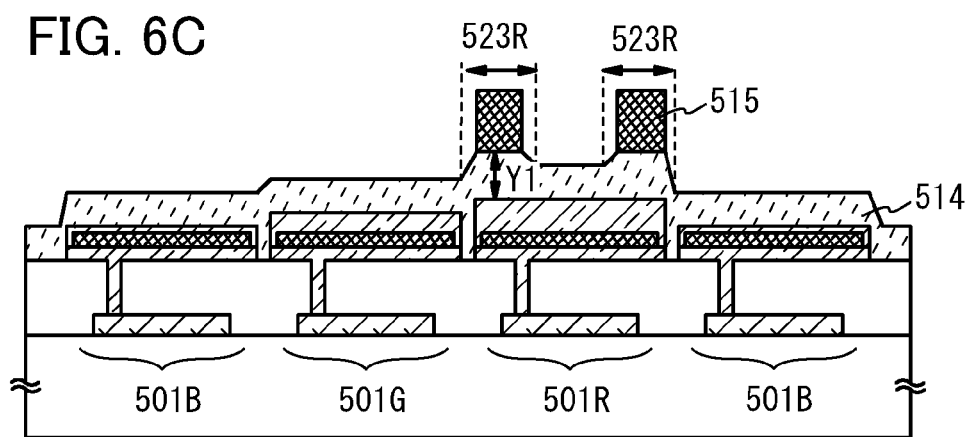
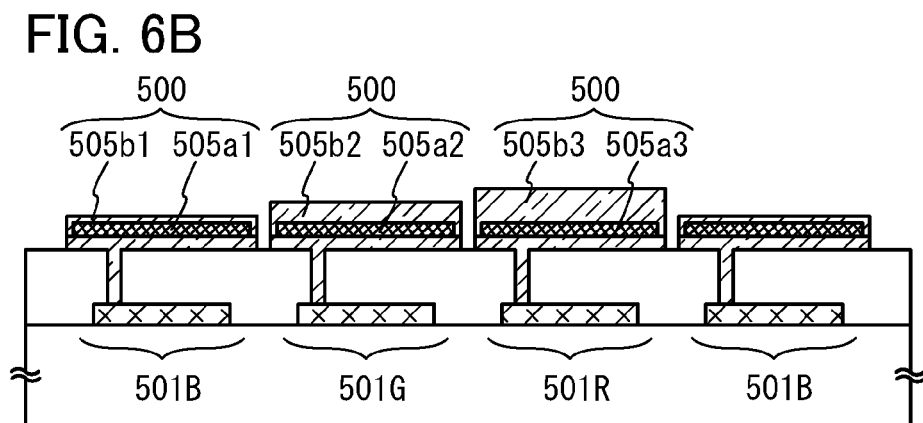
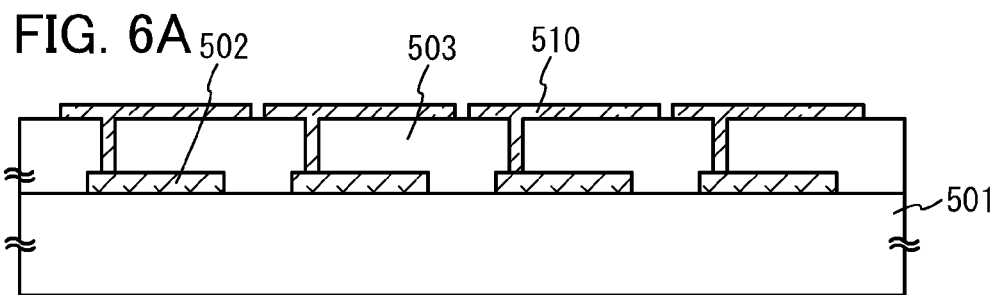




FIG. 7A

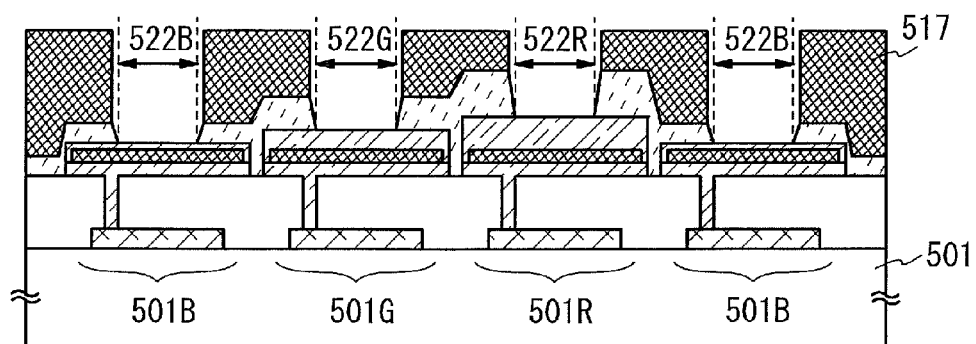
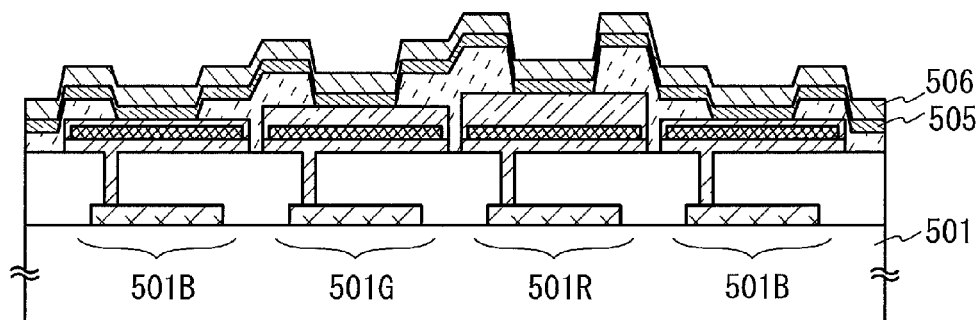


FIG. 7B



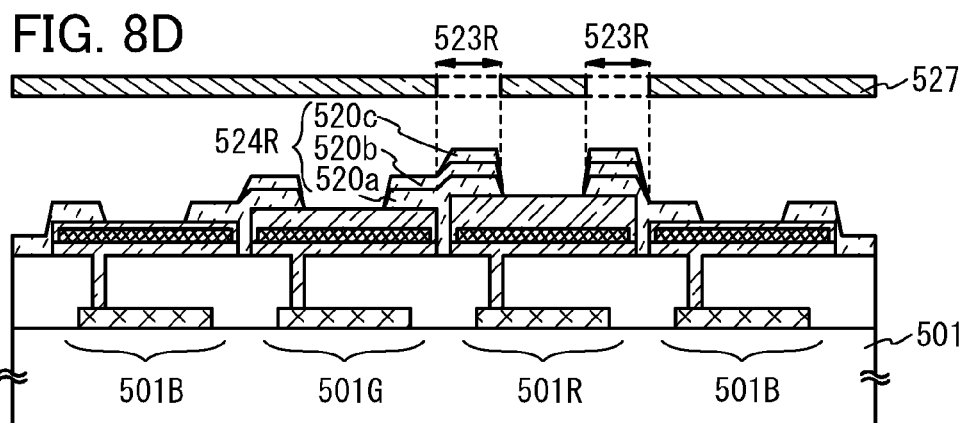
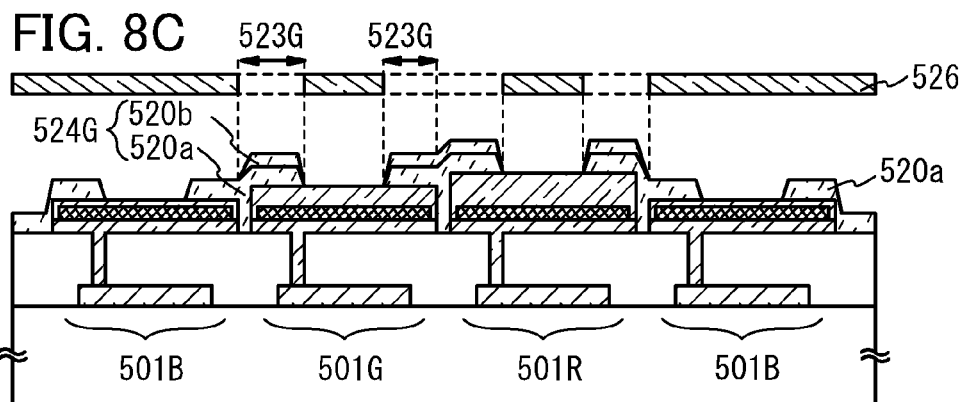
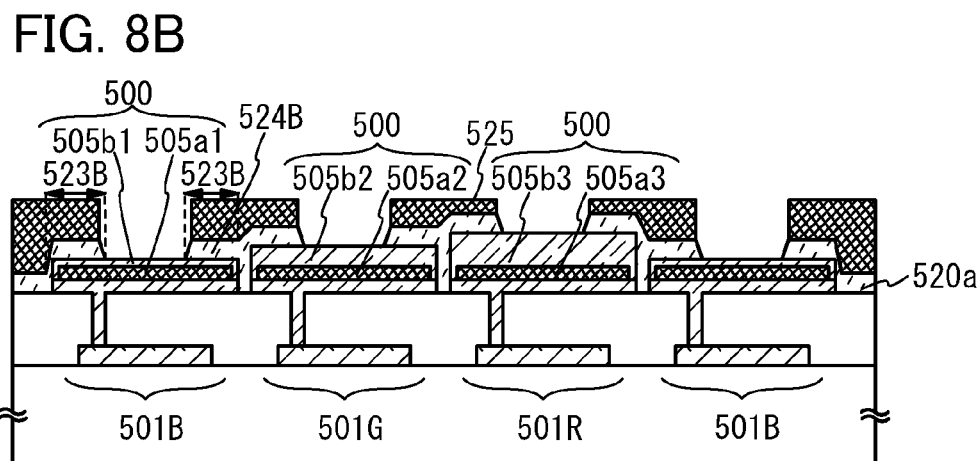
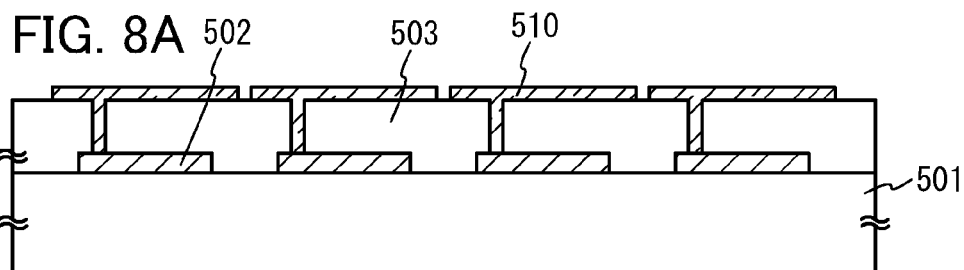


FIG. 9

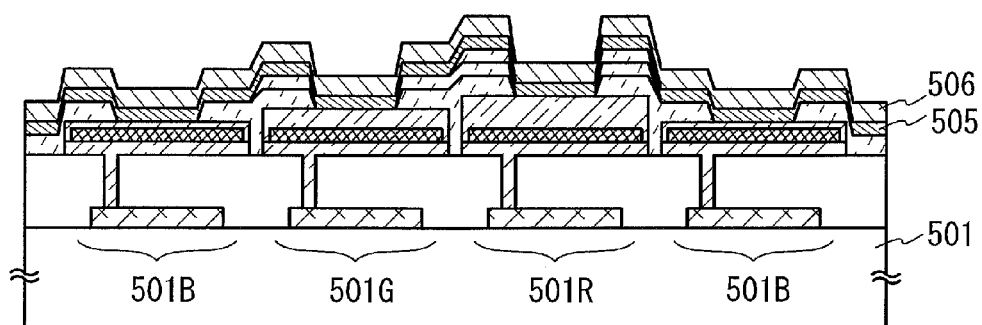


FIG. 10A

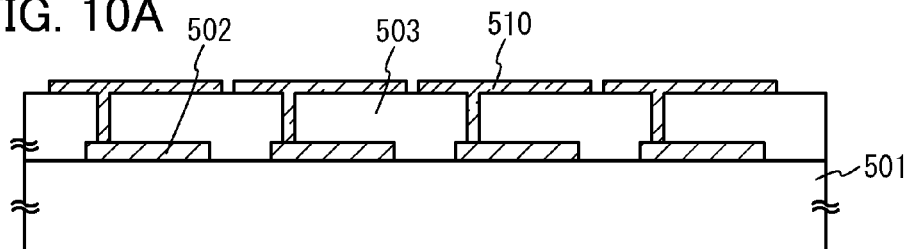


FIG. 10B

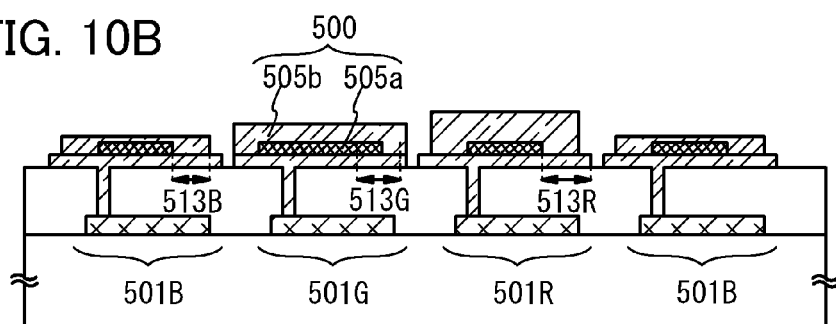


FIG. 10C

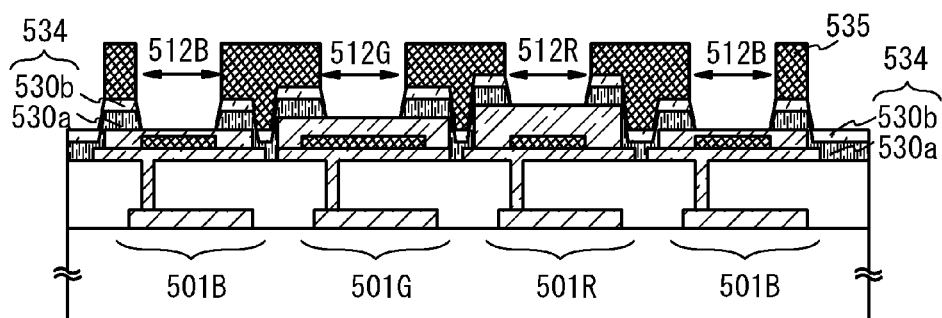


FIG. 10D

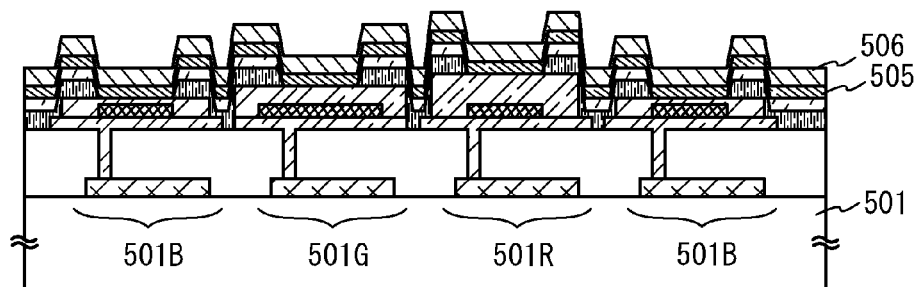


FIG. 11

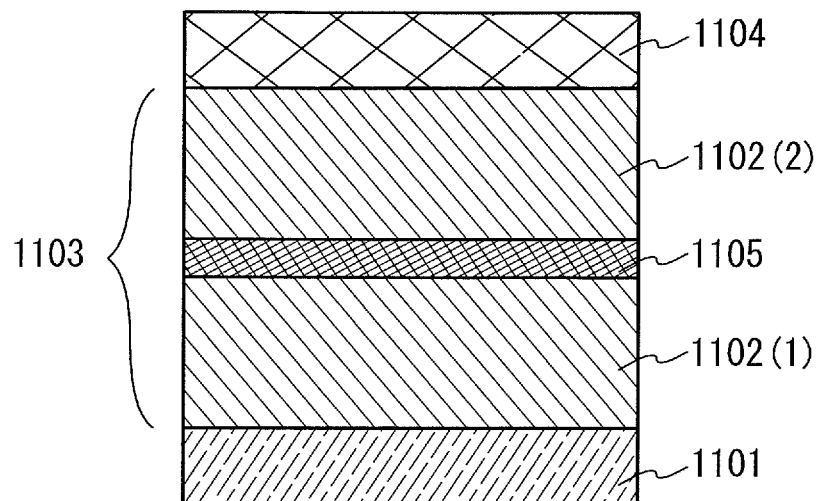


FIG. 12

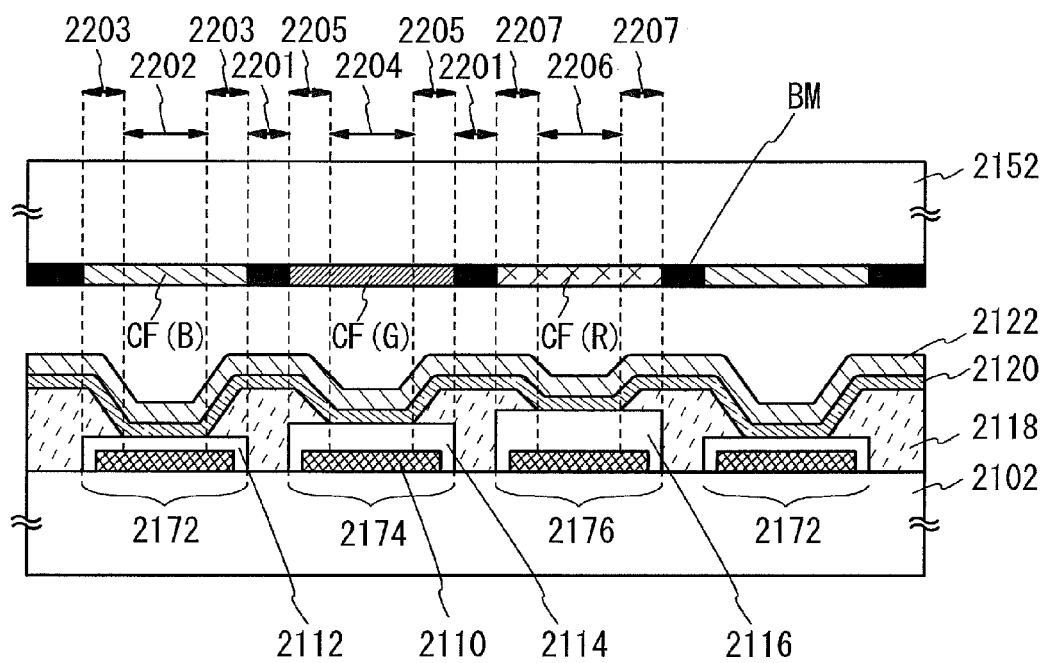
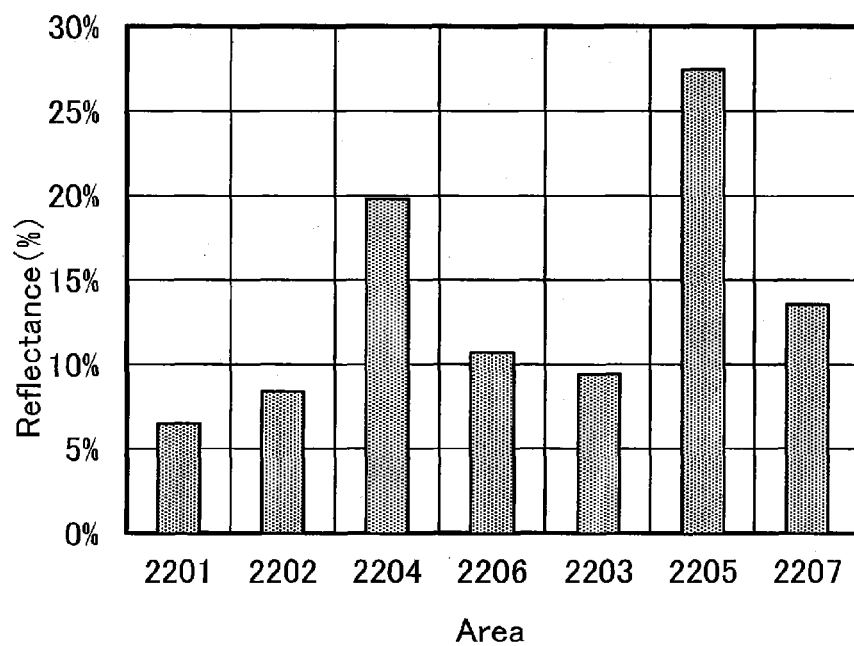


FIG. 13



# DISPLAY DEVICE, MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF, AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a display device, a manufacturing method thereof, and an electronic device.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

FIG. 12 illustrates a conventional EL panel with a structure (hereinafter referred to as “WTC structure”) including what is called a microcavity (micro optical resonator) and a color filter.

The EL panel illustrated in FIG. 12 includes a first substrate **2102**; a reflective electrode **2110** formed as an anode over the first substrate **2102**; a first transparent electrode **2112** formed as an anode over the reflective electrode **2110** in a pixel portion (blue) **2172**; a second transparent electrode **2114** formed over the reflective electrode **2110** in a pixel portion (green) **2174**; a third transparent electrode **2116** formed over the reflective electrode **2110** in a pixel portion (red) **2176**; a partition **2118** formed over the first transparent electrode **2112**, the second transparent electrode **2114**, and the third transparent electrode **2116**; an EL layer **2120** formed over the partition **2118**, the first transparent electrode **2112**, the second transparent electrode **2114**, and the third transparent electrode **2116**; a semi-transmissive electrode **2122** formed as a cathode over the EL layer **2120**; and a second substrate **2152** facing the first substrate **2102** (for example, see Patent Document 1).

On the second substrate **2152**, a color filter (blue) (denoted as CF(B) in FIG. 12), a color filter (green) (denoted as CF(G) in FIG. 12), and a color filter (red) (denoted as CF(R) in FIG. 12) are formed, as well as a black matrix BM provided between the CF(B), CF(G), and CF(R).

Note that in FIG. 12, a portion where the black matrix BM is formed is denoted as an area **2201**; the central portion (light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (blue) **2172** where the partition **2118** is not formed is denoted as an area **2202**; the central portion (light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (green) **2174** where the partition **2118** is not formed is denoted as an area **2204**; the central portion (light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (red) **2176** where the partition **2118** is not formed is denoted as an area **2206**; an end portion (non-light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (blue) **2172** where the partition **2118** is formed is denoted as an area **2203**; an end portion (non-light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (green) **2174** where the partition **2118** is formed is denoted as an area **2205**; and an end portion (non-light-emitting region) of the pixel portion (red) **2176** where the partition **2118** is formed is denoted as an area **2207**.

In the EL panel illustrated in FIG. 12, the display quality of the panel suffers due to reflection of external light in the areas **2201** to **2207** (for example, contrast or NTSC ratio is reduced).

FIG. 13 shows measurement results of reflectances in the areas **2201** to **2207** when external light enters the EL panel illustrated in FIG. 12. The results show the following relationship: the reflectances in the non-light-emitting areas **2203**, **2205**, and **2207**>the reflectances in the light-emitting areas **2202**, **2204**, and **2206**>the reflectance in the BM area **2201**. In the areas **2203**, **2205**, and **2207**, the reflectance in the area including the color filter (green) (CF(G)) is particularly high. Although depending on panel design, the display qual-

ity of the panel is considered to become more adversely affected as the sizes of the regions occupied by the areas **2203**, **2205**, and **2207** increase.

## REFERENCE

### Patent Document

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Published Patent Application No. 2007-012370

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of one embodiment of the present invention is to reduce reflection of external light in display devices.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the structure of a partition formed in a non-light-emitting region is improved to reduce surface reflection in the non-light-emitting region. Specifically, in one embodiment of the present invention, the optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted so that the partition weakens external light that is incident through a coloring layer.

One embodiment of the present invention is a display device that includes a reflective electrode; a transparent electrode formed over the reflective electrode; a partition formed over the transparent electrode to surround the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode; a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound and formed over the partition and the transparent electrode; a semi-transmissive electrode formed over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. At least part of a light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer. The non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the coloring layer. The optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the optical length of the partition (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the partition) in the non-light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer. The wavelength of the color of the coloring layer is a wavelength of the light which can be transmitted through the coloring layer.

One embodiment of the present invention is a display device that includes a reflective electrode; a transparent electrode formed over the reflective electrode; a partition formed to surround the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode; a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound and formed over the transparent electrode; a semi-transmissive electrode formed over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode and the partition. The partition is a stacked-layer film including a first insulating layer and a second insulating layer with different refractive indices. At least part of a light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting



ting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer. At least part of a non-light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer. The non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the coloring layer. The optical length of the second insulating layer in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is smaller than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the second insulating layer) is preferably adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number). When the refractive index of the first insulating layer is larger than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is preferably adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

Note that a difference between the refractive index of the first insulating layer and the refractive index of the second insulating layer is preferably 0.1 or more.

Further, in the above embodiment, the color of the coloring layer is preferably green.

One embodiment of the present invention is a display device that includes a first reflective electrode and a second reflective electrode; a first transparent electrode formed over the first reflective electrode; a second transparent electrode formed over the second reflective electrode; a first partition formed over the first transparent electrode to surround the first reflective electrode and the first transparent electrode; a second partition formed over the second transparent electrode to surround the second reflective electrode and the second transparent electrode; a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound and formed over the first partition, the second partition, the first transparent electrode, and the second transparent electrode; a semi-transmissive electrode formed over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. At least part of a first light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the first transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the first coloring layer. At least part of a first non-light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the first transparent electrode, the first partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the first coloring layer. The first non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the first light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the first transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the first coloring layer. The optical length of the first partition is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the first coloring layer. At least part of a second light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the second transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the second coloring layer. At least part of a second non-light-emitting region is formed

to overlap with the second transparent electrode, the second partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the second coloring layer. The second non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the second light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the second transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the second coloring layer. The optical length of the second partition is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the second coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the optical length of the first partition (the product of the thickness of the first partition and the refractive index of the first partition) is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer. The optical length of the second partition (the product of the thickness of the second partition and the refractive index of the second partition) is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, it is preferable that the first partition include a first insulating layer, and the optical length of the first insulating layer (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the first insulating layer) be adjusted to a multiple of the  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer. It is preferable that the second partition include a stacked-layer film including the first insulating layer and a second insulating layer, and the sum of the optical length of the second insulating layer (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the second insulating layer) and the optical length of the first insulating layer that is the optical length of the second partition be adjusted to a multiple of the  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the display device preferably includes a light-blocking portion that is formed over the semi-transmissive electrode and between the first coloring layer and the second coloring layer.

One embodiment of the present invention is an electronic device including the display device.

One embodiment of the present invention is a manufacturing method of a display device that includes a step of forming a transparent electrode over a reflective electrode; a step of forming a partition surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode over the transparent electrode; a step of forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition and the transparent electrode; a step of forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a step of placing a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. At least part of a light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer. At least part of a non-light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer. The sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the coloring layer. The optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the optical length of the partition (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the partition) in the non-light-emitting

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region is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

One embodiment of the present invention is a manufacturing method of a display device that includes a step of forming a transparent electrode over a reflective electrode; a step of forming a partition including a first insulating layer and a second insulating layer with different refractive indices and surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode over the transparent electrode; a step of forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition and the transparent electrode; a step of forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a step of placing a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. At least part of a light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer. At least part of a non-light-emitting region is formed to overlap with the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer. The non-light-emitting region is formed to surround the light-emitting region. The sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the coloring layer. The optical length of the second insulating layer in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is smaller than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer (the product of the thickness and refractive index of the second insulating layer) is preferably adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number). When the refractive index of the first insulating layer is larger than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is preferably adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

One embodiment of the present invention is a manufacturing method of a display device that includes a step of forming a first reflective electrode in a first light-emitting region and a first non-light-emitting region surrounding the first light-emitting region, and forming a second reflective electrode in a second light-emitting region and a second non-light-emitting region surrounding the second light-emitting region; a step of forming a first transparent electrode over the first reflective electrode, and forming a second transparent electrode over the second reflective electrode; a step of forming a partition with a first thickness over the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode; a step of forming a first photoresist over the partition in the first non-light-emitting region; a step of etching the partition with the first photoresist as a mask to keep the first thickness of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region and to make the partition in the second non-light-emitting region have a second thickness smaller than the first thickness; a step of removing the first photoresist; a step of forming a second photoresist over the partition in each of the first non-light-emitting region and the second non-light-emitting region; a step of etching the partition with the second photoresist as a mask to remove the partition in each of the first light-emitting region and the second light-emitting region; a step of removing the second photoresist; a step of forming a layer containing a light-

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emitting organic compound over the partition, the first transparent electrode, and the second transparent electrode; a step of forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a step of placing a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode.

One embodiment of the present invention is a manufacturing method of a display device that includes a step of forming a first reflective electrode in a first light-emitting region and a first non-light-emitting region surrounding the first light-emitting region, and forming a second reflective electrode in a second light-emitting region and a second non-light-emitting region surrounding the second light-emitting region; a step of forming a first transparent electrode over the first reflective electrode, and forming a second transparent electrode over the second reflective electrode; a step of forming a first insulating layer over the first transparent electrode in the first non-light-emitting region and over the second transparent electrode in the second non-light-emitting region; a step of forming a second insulating layer over the first insulating layer in the second non-light-emitting region; a step of forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the first insulating layer in the first non-light-emitting region, the second insulating layer in the second non-light-emitting region, the first transparent electrode in the first light-emitting region, and the second transparent electrode in the second light-emitting region; a step of forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and a step of placing a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode. The first insulating layer and the second insulating layer form a partition.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the first light-emitting region is preferably a region at least part of which overlaps with the first transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the first coloring layer. The first non-light-emitting region is preferably a region at least part of which overlaps with the first transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the first coloring layer. The sum of the optical length of the first transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the first light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the first coloring layer. The optical length of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to weaken external light incident through the first coloring layer. The second light-emitting region is preferably a region at least part of which overlaps with the second transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the second coloring layer. The second non-light-emitting region is preferably a region at least part of which overlaps with the second transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the second coloring layer. The sum of the thickness of the second transparent electrode and the thickness of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the second light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to fulfil a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of the color of the second coloring layer. The optical length of the partition in the second non-light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to weaken external light incident through the second coloring layer.

In the above embodiment of the present invention, the optical length of the partition (the product of the thickness of the partition and the refractive index of the partition) in the

first non-light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer. The optical length of the partition (the product of the thickness of the partition and the refractive index of the partition) in the second non-light-emitting region is preferably adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

By application of one embodiment of the present invention, a display device having high display quality by reducing reflection of external light, or a manufacturing method of the display device can be provided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 5A to 5D illustrate a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 6A to 6D illustrate a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 8A to 8D illustrate a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 illustrates a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 10A to 10D illustrate a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 illustrates an EL layer of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 illustrates a conventional display device.

FIG. 13 shows measurement results of reflectances in a conventional display device.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Note that the invention is not limited to the following description, and it will be easily understood by those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Therefore, the invention should not be construed as being limited to the description in the following embodiments.

##### Embodiment 1

In this embodiment, a display device of one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1A and 1B.

A structure example of a display device in this embodiment is illustrated in FIGS. 1A and 1B. FIG. 1A is a top view illustrating part of a pixel region of the display device, and FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view taken along dashed-dotted line A1-A2 in FIG. 1A. Note that for simplification of the drawing, some components are illustrated in a see-through manner or not illustrated in the top view in FIG. 1A.

FIG. 1A illustrates part of the pixel region of the display device, in which pixel patterns of a pixel portion (blue), a pixel portion (green), and a pixel portion (red) are arranged in matrix, for example, and each pixel pattern includes an

unshown thin film transistor (TFT) which serves as a switching element for switching an on state and an off state of a pixel portion. Note that although the pixel patterns of three colors, i.e., the pixel patterns of the pixel portion (blue), the pixel portion (green), and the pixel portion (red) are described as examples, pixel patterns of four or more colors may be alternatively employed.

In this embodiment, each pixel pattern includes a pixel portion (blue) 101B, a pixel portion (green) 101G, and a pixel portion (red) 101R. Between the pixel patterns, a light-blocking portion 107 serving as a black matrix (BM) is formed.

The display device illustrated in FIGS. 1A and 1B includes a first substrate 101 and a second substrate 109. An element portion including the unshown TFTs, a light-emitting element, and the like are formed over the first substrate 101. A coloring layer serving as what is called a color filter, and the like are provided on the second substrate 109. Note that the first substrate 101 and the second substrate 109, which face each other, are sealed such that there is a space therebetween. Although not shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, a wiring pattern or the like which is electrically connected to the TFT may be further provided.

When external light enters the display device, the external light is reflected off a glass substrate surface of the pixel region, an interface with the light-emitting element formed in the pixel region, or a surface of a reflective electrode or the like, for example. By a reduction in reflection of external light in the pixel portion, a display device with high display quality can be provided. Specifically, it is effective to reduce the reflectance in a region where strong reflection of external light occurs in the pixel portion.

In this embodiment, for example, a structure illustrated in FIG. 1B can be employed to reduce the above-described reflection of external light. With reference to FIG. 1B, description is given of a display device that has a structure for reducing the reflectance in a non-light-emitting region 113G of the pixel portion (green) 101G, in which the surface reflection of external light is particularly strong as compared to those in non-light-emitting regions 113B and 113R of the pixel portion (blue) 101B and the pixel portion (red) 101R.

Note that in the description below, a BM region 111 in which the light-blocking portion 107 blocks light, light-emitting regions 112B, 112G, and 112R and the non-light-emitting regions 113B, 113G, and 113R of the pixel portion (blue) 101B, the pixel portion (green) 101G, and the pixel portion (red) 101R are provided over a panel of the display device.

As shown in FIG. 1B, over the first substrate 101, the pixel portion (blue) 101B exhibiting blue light emission (e.g., a wavelength of 450 nm to 485 nm), the pixel portion (green) 101G exhibiting green light emission (e.g., a wavelength of 500 nm to 565 nm), and the pixel portion (red) 101R exhibiting red light emission (e.g., a wavelength of 600 nm to 740 nm) are formed.

In the pixel portion (blue) 101B exhibiting blue light emission, a light-emitting element which includes a first reflective electrode 102B for an anode, a first transparent electrode 103B for the anode, a layer 105 containing a light-emitting organic compound (hereinafter also referred to as "EL layer"), and a semi-transmissive electrode 106 for a cathode is provided. In the pixel portion (blue) 101B, there are the light-emitting region 112B where a color filter (blue) 108B overlaps with the first reflective electrode 102B, the first transparent electrode 103B, the EL layer 105, and the semi-transmissive electrode 106, and the non-light-emitting region 113B where a partition 104 overlaps with the first transparent electrode 103B, the EL layer 105, the semi-transmissive elec-

trode **106**, and the color filter (blue) **108B**. The non-light-emitting region **113B** surrounds the light-emitting region **112B**.

In the pixel portion (green) **101G** exhibiting green light emission, a light-emitting element that includes a second reflective electrode **102G** for an anode, a second transparent electrode **103G** for the anode, the EL layer **105**, and the semi-transmissive electrode **106** for the cathode is provided. In the pixel portion (green) **101G**, there are the light-emitting region **112G** where a color filter (green) **108G** overlaps with the second reflective electrode **102G**, the second transparent electrode **103G**, the EL layer **105**, and the semi-transmissive electrode **106**, and the non-light-emitting region **113G** where the partition **104** overlaps with the second reflective electrode **102G**, the second transparent electrode **103G**, the EL layer **105**, the semi-transmissive electrode **106**, and the color filter (green) **108G**. The non-light-emitting region **113G** surrounds the light-emitting region **112G**.

Note that in the pixel portion (green) **101G**, a pattern of the second reflective electrode **102G** of the light-emitting element is larger than the color filter (green) **108G** (as expressed by X in FIG. 1B).

In the pixel portion (red) **101R** exhibiting red light emission, a light-emitting element which includes a third reflective electrode **102R** for an anode, a third transparent electrode **103R** for the anode, the EL layer **105**, and the semi-transmissive electrode **106** for the cathode is provided. In the pixel portion (red) **101R**, there are the light-emitting region **112R** where a color filter (red) **108R** overlaps with the third reflective electrode **102R**, the third transparent electrode **103R**, the EL layer **105**, and the semi-transmissive electrode **106**, and the non-light-emitting region **113R** where the partition **104** overlaps with the third transparent electrode **103R**, the EL layer **105**, the semi-transmissive electrode **106**, and the color filter (red) **108R**. The non-light-emitting region **113R** surrounds the light-emitting region **112R**.

Note that the partition **104** is provided between the anodes, which have stacked-layer structures of the first, second, and third reflective electrodes **102B**, **102G**, and **102R** and the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **103B**, **103G**, and **103R** in the pixel portions. End portions of the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **103B**, **103G**, and **103R** are covered with the partition **104**.

A green reflected light component in the non-light-emitting region **113G** can be weakened by adjusting the sum of the thickness of the second transparent electrode **103G**, the thickness of the partition **104**, and the thickness of the EL layer **105** in the non-light-emitting region **113G** of the pixel portion (green) **101G**.

Specifically, in a WTC structure, the sum of the thickness of the second transparent electrode **103G** and the thickness of the EL layer **105** in the pixel portion (green) **101G** is set to fulfil a condition of a microcavity (micro optical resonator) intensifying green light. Therefore, when the optical length of the partition **104** (the thickness of the partition  $\times$  the refractive index of the partition) in the non-light-emitting region **113G** of the pixel portion (green) **101G** (a region where the color filter (green) **108G** overlaps with the partition **104**) is set to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green emission wavelength, a green reflected light component reflected off the second reflective electrode **102G** and a green reflected light component reflected off the semi-transmissive electrode **106** weaken each other. Accordingly, a green reflected light component in the non-light-emitting region **113G** can be weakened.

Note that the thickness of the partition **104** in each of the non-light-emitting region **113B** of the pixel portion (blue)

**101B** and the non-light-emitting region **113R** of the pixel portion (red) **101R** is similar to the thickness of the partition **104** in the non-light-emitting region **113G** of the pixel portion (green) **101G**.

As a material of the partition **104**, an inorganic insulating material which is advantageous in control of thickness of the order of nanometers (e.g.,  $\text{SiO}_x$ ,  $\text{SiN}_x$ ,  $\text{SiOC}$ ,  $\text{SiNO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , or  $\text{ZnO}$ ) is preferably used.

It is preferable that the refractive index difference between the partition **104** and the EL layer **105** be made as small as possible and reflection at the interface be prevented.

With the above structure, the reflectance in the non-light-emitting region (green) **113G**, in which the reflectance is higher than those in the non-light-emitting regions **113B** and **113R**, can be reduced; thus, reflected light in the whole panel can be reduced. Specifically, transmission of light other than green external light in the non-light-emitting region **113G** can be reduced by the color filter (green) **108G**, and reflection of the green external light transmitted through the color filter (green) **108G** in the non-light-emitting region **113G** can be reduced by the effect of interference of light.

Note that in the pixel portion (blue) **101B** exhibiting blue light emission and the pixel portion (red) **101R** exhibiting red light emission, a pattern of the first reflective electrode **102B** and that of the third reflective electrode **102R** of the light-emitting elements are preferably formed to have the same areas as the light-emitting region **112B** and the light-emitting region **112R**, respectively.

In a manner similar to the above, the reflectance in the pixel portion (blue) or the pixel portion (red) can also be reduced.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

#### Embodiment 2

In this embodiment, for example, a structure illustrated in FIG. 2 can be employed to reduce reflection of external light. FIG. 2 corresponds to a cross section taken along a dashed-dotted line A1-A2 in FIG. 1A.

With reference to FIG. 2, description is given of a display device which has a structure for reducing the surface reflectance of external light in a non-light-emitting region **213B** of a pixel portion (blue) **201B**, a non-light-emitting region **213G** of a pixel portion (green) **201G**, and a non-light-emitting region **213R** of a pixel portion (red) **201R**.

Note that in the description below, a BM region **211** in which a black matrix (BM) **207** blocks light, light-emitting regions **212B**, **212G**, and **212R** and the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** of the pixel portion (blue) **201B**, the pixel portion (green) **201G**, and the pixel portion (red) **201R** are provided over a panel of the display device.

The display device illustrated in FIG. 2 includes a first substrate **201** and a second substrate **209** which are similar to the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **109** illustrated in FIG. 1B, respectively.

In the pixel portion (blue) **201B** exhibiting blue light emission, a light-emitting element that includes a first reflective electrode **202B** for an anode, a first transparent electrode **203B** for the anode, an EL layer **205**, and a semi-transmissive electrode **206** for a cathode is provided. In the pixel portion (blue) **201B**, there are the light-emitting region **212B** where a color filter (blue) **208B** overlaps with the first reflective electrode **202B**, the first transparent electrode **203B**, the EL layer **205**, and the semi-transmissive electrode **206**, and the non-light-emitting region **213B** where a partition **204** overlaps with the first reflective electrode **202B**, the first transparent

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electrode **203B**, the EL layer **205**, the semi-transmissive electrode **206**, and the color filter (blue) **208B**. The non-light-emitting region **213B** surrounds the light-emitting region **212B**.

A second reflective electrode **202G** for an anode, a second transparent electrode **203G** for the anode, the EL layer **205**, the semi-transmissive electrode **206** for the cathode, a color filter (green) **208G**, the light-emitting region **212G**, and the non-light-emitting region **213G** are provided in the pixel portion (green) **201G** exhibiting green light emission, as in the above pixel portion (blue) **201B**.

A third reflective electrode **202R** for an anode, a third transparent electrode **203R** for the anode, the EL layer **205**, the semi-transmissive electrode **206** for the cathode, a color filter (red) **208R**, the light-emitting region **212R**, and the non-light-emitting region **213R** are provided in the pixel portion (red) **201R** exhibiting red light emission, as in the above pixel portion (blue) **201B**.

In a similar manner to that of the pixel portion (green) **101G** described in Embodiment 1 with reference to FIG. 1B, the patterns of the first reflective electrode **202B**, the second reflective electrode **202G**, and the third reflective electrode **202R** for the anodes in all of the pixel portion (blue) **201B**, the pixel portion (green) **201G**, and the pixel portion (red) **201R** are formed to be larger than the color filter (blue) **208B**, the color filter (green) **208G**, and the color filter (red) **208R**, respectively.

Further, the partition **204** is preferably formed using a plurality of inorganic insulating materials that can be selectively etched by dry etching.

Note that the partition **204** in the non-light-emitting regions has three thicknesses in this embodiment, so that the partition **204** has an optical function of reducing surface reflection in the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** of the pixel portions in a similar manner to that of the partition **104** in the non-light-emitting region **113G** of the pixel portion (green) **101G** which is described in Embodiment 1 with reference to FIG. 1B. Parts of the partition which have different thicknesses are referred to as a first partition **204a**, a second partition **204b**, and a third partition **204c**.

That is, by adjusting the sum of the thickness of the partition **204**, the thickness of the EL layer **205**, and the thickness of the first, second, or third transparent electrode **203B**, **203G**, or **203R** in each of the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** of the respective pixel portions, reflected light components of the respective colors in the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** can be weakened.

Specifically, in a WTC structure, the sum of the thickness of the first, second, or third transparent electrode **203B**, **203G**, or **203R** and the thickness of the EL layer **205** in each pixel portion is set to fulfil a condition of a microcavity (micro optical resonator) intensifying light of the color of each pixel portion. Therefore, reflected light components of the respective colors in the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** can be weakened when the optical length of each of the parts of the partition **204** (the thickness of the part of the partition  $\times$  the refractive index of the part of the partition) in the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** of the pixel portions (regions where the color filter (blue) **208B**, the color filter (green) **208G**, and the color filter (red) **208R** overlap with the partition **204**) is set to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of each color.

The first partition **204a** in the non-light-emitting region **213B** of the pixel portion (blue) **201B** has a third thickness, the second partition **204b** in the non-light-emitting region **213G** of the pixel portion (green) **201G** has a second thick-

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ness, and the third partition **204c** in the non-light-emitting region **213R** of the pixel portion (red) **201R** has a first thickness. Note that the third thickness is set such that the optical length of the first partition **204a** is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of blue light; the second thickness is set such that the optical length of the second partition **204b** is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of green light; and the first thickness is set such that the optical length of the third partition **204c** is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of red light.

Note that the first to third partitions **204a** to **204c** may have stacked-layer structures including three kinds of inorganic insulating materials. An example of this structure is as follows. The first partition **204a** in the non-light-emitting region **213B** of the pixel portion (blue) **201B** is a first insulating layer, the second partition **204b** in the non-light-emitting region **213G** of the pixel portion (green) **201G** is a stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer and a second insulating layer are stacked, and the third partition **204c** in the non-light-emitting region **213R** of the pixel portion (red) **201R** is a stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer, the second insulating layer, and a third insulating layer are stacked. Note that the first insulating layer is designed such that its optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the first insulating layer) is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of blue light; the stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer and the second insulating layer are stacked is designed such that its optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the first insulating layer + the thickness of the second insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the second insulating layer) is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of green light; and the stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer, the second insulating layer, and the third insulating layer are stacked is designed such that its optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the first insulating layer + the thickness of the second insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the second insulating layer + the thickness of the third insulating layer  $\times$  the refractive index of the third insulating layer) is a multiple of (is  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of red light.

Note that when the thickness of the first insulating layer is smaller than that of the second transparent electrode **203G** of the pixel portion (green) **201G** or the third transparent electrode **203R** of the pixel portion (red) **201R**, design is performed such that the optical length of the stacked-layer film is set to 1 wavelength. In that case, the stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer and the second insulating layer are stacked is designed such that its optical length is set to 1 wavelength of green light; and the stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer, the second insulating layer, and the third insulating layer are stacked is designed such that its optical length is set to 1 wavelength of red light.

As specific examples of an inorganic insulating material that can be used for the partition **204**,  $\text{SiO}_x$ ,  $\text{SiN}_x$ ,  $\text{SiOC}$ ,  $\text{SiNO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and  $\text{ZnO}$  can be given. Any of these inorganic insulating materials are preferably used, in which case thickness can be precisely controlled by dry etching.

It is preferable that the refractive index difference between the partition **204** and the EL layer **205** be made as small as possible and reflection at the interface be prevented.

According to the above description, when the first partition **204a** in the non-light-emitting region **213B** is formed to have the third thickness, the second partition **204b** in the non-light-emitting region **213G** is formed to have the second thickness,

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and the third partition **204c** in the non-light-emitting region **213R** is formed to have the first thickness, reflection of external light in the non-light-emitting regions **213B**, **213G**, and **213R** of the pixel portions **201B**, **201G**, and **201R** can be reduced.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

## Embodiment 3

In this embodiment, thicknesses of the first partition **204a**, the second partition **204b**, and the third partition **204c** in the pixel portions **201B**, **201G**, and **201R** which are described in Embodiment 2 are adjusted by mask vapor deposition. The description will be made with reference to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 corresponds to a cross section taken along a dashed-dotted line A1-A2 in FIG. 1A.

Note that in the description below, a color filter (blue) **308B**, a color filter (green) **308G**, a color filter (red) **308R**, a BM region **311** in which a black matrix (BM) **307** blocks light, light-emitting regions **312B**, **312G**, and **312R** and non-light-emitting regions **313B**, **313G**, and **313R** of a pixel portion (blue) **301B**, a pixel portion (green) **301G**, and a pixel portion (red) **301R** are provided over a panel of a display device.

The display device illustrated in FIG. 3 includes a first substrate **301** and a second substrate **309** which are similar to the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **109** illustrated in FIG. 1B, respectively.

First, a first insulating layer **304a** of a partition is designed to have an optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer **304a**×the refractive index of the first insulating layer **304a**) which is set to a 1/2 wavelength of blue light. The first insulating layer **304a** is formed in such a manner that a film is formed entirely and etched to remain in only partition regions in the non-light-emitting regions **313B**, **313G**, and **313R** and the BM region **311**. Note that when the thickness of the first insulating layer **304a** is smaller than that of each of a second transparent electrode **303G** for an anode in the pixel portion (green) **301G** and a third transparent electrode **303R** for an anode in the pixel portion (red) **301R**, design is performed such that the optical length of the first insulating layer is set to 1 wavelength.

Next, another film is formed using a mask having a pattern that allows vapor deposition only in the partition portions of the pixel portion (green) **301G** and the pixel portion (red) **301R**; thus, a second insulating layer **304b** is formed. Another film is formed using a mask having a pattern that allows vapor deposition only in the partition portion of the pixel portion (red) **301R**; thus, a third insulating layer **304c** is formed. The stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer **304a** and the second insulating layer **304b** are stacked is designed such that its optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer **304a**×the refractive index of the first insulating layer **304a**+the thickness of the second insulating layer **304b**×the refractive index of the second insulating layer **304b**) is a multiple of (is N/2 times (N is a natural number)) a 1/2 wavelength of green light; and the stacked-layer film in which the first insulating layer **304a**, the second insulating layer **304b**, and the third insulating layer **304c** are stacked is designed such that its optical length (the thickness of the first insulating layer **304a**×the refractive index of the first insulating layer **304a**+the thickness of the second insulating layer **304b**×the refractive index of the second insulating layer **304b**+the thickness of the third insulating layer **304c**×the refractive index of the third insulating layer **304c**) is a multiple of (is N/2 times (N is a

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natural number)) a 1/2 wavelength of red light. Thus, reflection in the non-light-emitting regions (**313B**, **313G**, and **313R**) can be reduced in all of the pixel portions **301B**, **301G**, and **301R**.

Note that first, second, and third reflective electrodes **302B**, **302G**, and **302R** for the anodes, a first transparent electrode **303B**, the second transparent electrode **303G**, and the third transparent electrode **303R** for the anodes, an EL layer **305**, and a semi-transmissive electrode **306** for a cathode are formed as in Embodiment 2.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

## Embodiment 4

In this embodiment, with reference to FIG. 4, description is given of a structure that is different from the structure in Embodiment 1 and that reduces the reflectance in a non-light-emitting region **413G** of a pixel portion (green) **401G**, in which the surface reflectance of external light is particularly high as compared to those in non-light-emitting regions **413B** and **413R** of pixel portions **401B** and **401R**. FIG. 4 corresponds to a cross section taken along a dashed-dotted line A1-A2 in FIG. 1A.

Note that in the description below, a color filter (blue) **408B**, a color filter (green) **408G**, a color filter (red) **408R**, a BM region **411** in which a black matrix (BM) **407** blocks light, light-emitting regions **412B**, **412G**, and **412R** and the non-light-emitting regions **413B**, **413G**, and **413R** of the pixel portion (blue) **401B**, pixel portion (green) **401G**, and pixel portion (red) **401R** are provided over a panel of a display device.

The display device illustrated in FIG. 4 includes a first substrate **401** and a second substrate **409** which are similar to the first substrate **101** and the second substrate **109** illustrated in FIG. 1B, respectively.

In the display device illustrated in FIG. 4, the pixel portion (blue) **401B** exhibiting blue light emission, the pixel portion (green) **401G** exhibiting green light emission, and the pixel portion (red) **401R** exhibiting red light emission are formed over the first substrate **401**. The pixel portion **401B** includes a light-emitting element including a first reflective electrode **402B** for an anode, a first transparent electrode **403B** for the anode, an EL layer **405**, and a semi-transmissive cathode **406**; the pixel portion **401G** includes a light-emitting element including a second reflective electrode **402G** for an anode, a second transparent electrode **403G** for the anode, the EL layer **405**, and the semi-transmissive cathode **406**; and the pixel portion **401R** includes a light-emitting element including a third reflective electrode **402R** for an anode, a third transparent electrode **403R** for the anode, the EL layer **405**, and the semi-transmissive cathode **406**.

A partition described in this embodiment has a stacked-layer structure including a plurality of layers, for example, a two-layer structure that includes a first insulating layer **404a** and a second insulating layer **404b** as illustrated in FIG. 4. The refractive index difference is preferably as large as possible and at least 0.1 in order that light may be reflected off the interface between the first insulating layer **404a** and the second insulating layer **404b**.

This partition with the two-layer structure is provided between the anodes, which have stacked-layer structures of the first, second, and third reflective electrodes **402B**, **402G**, and **402R** and the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **403B**, **403G**, and **403R** in the pixel portions. End

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portions of the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **403B**, **403G**, and **403R** are covered with the partition.

In this embodiment, light reflected off the interface in the partition (e.g., light reflected off the interface between the first insulating layer **404a** and the second insulating layer **404b**) and light reflected off the semi-transmissive electrode **406** weaken each other; thus, the partition works synergistically with the color filters, reducing the reflectance of external light. In other words, transmission of light other than light of the color of the color filter can be reduced by the color filter, and reflection of the light of the color of the color filter transmitted through the color filter can be reduced by the effect of interference of light.

In addition, the structure in this embodiment is advantageous in less limitations on the process because the above-described effects can be achieved regardless of whether or not the partition overlaps with the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **403B**, **403G**, and **403R** and the first, second, and third reflective electrodes **402B**, **402G**, and **402R**.

Note that specific examples of a high refractive index material that can be used for one of the first insulating layer **404a** and the second insulating layer **404b** include  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and those of a low refractive index material that can be used for the other of the first insulating layer **404a** and the second insulating layer **404b** include  $\text{SiO}_x$ ,  $\text{SiN}$ , and  $\text{SiON}$ .

The optical length of the second insulating layer **404b** is adjusted in accordance with the refractive index relationship between the first insulating layer **404a** and the second insulating layer **404b**. When the refractive index of the first insulating layer **404a** is smaller than that of the second insulating layer **404b**, the optical length of the second insulating layer **404b** is adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the second transparent electrode **403G** and a green wavelength multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number). When the refractive index of the first insulating layer **404a** is larger than that of the second insulating layer **404b**, the optical length of the second insulating layer **404b** is adjusted to the optical length of the second transparent electrode **403G** or the sum of the optical length of the second transparent electrode **403G** and a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green wavelength (a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green wavelength multiplied by  $N/2$  ( $N$  is a natural number)).

As a material for the partition in this embodiment, an inorganic insulating layer is preferably used. This is because control of thickness of the order of nanometers is difficult when an organic insulating material such as a resin is used.

With the above structure, the reflectance in the non-light-emitting region **413G** of the pixel portion (green) **401G**, in which the reflectance is higher than those in the non-light-emitting regions **413B** and **413R**, can be reduced; thus, reflected light in the whole panel can be reduced.

In a manner similar to the above, the reflectance in the pixel portion (blue) or the pixel portion (red) can also be reduced.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

Furthermore, one embodiment of the present invention can be applied to electronic devices having the display device described above.

## Embodiment 5

In this embodiment, an example of a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention will be described. Specifically, a method for manufacturing the display device in Embodiment 1 will be described with reference to FIGS. **5A** to **5D**.

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As illustrated in FIG. **5A**, a thin film transistor (TFT) **502**, a planarization layer **503**, and a wiring **510** are formed over a first substrate **501** by a known method. For example, after the formation of the planarization layer **503**, a transparent conductive film made of ITO ( $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  doped with  $\text{SnO}_2$ ) is formed by a known sputtering method and patterned into a desired shape, whereby the wiring **510** electrically connected to the TFT **502** can be formed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. **5B**, an anode **500** electrically connected to the wiring **510** is formed. The anode **500** is a stack including a reflective electrode **505a** and a transparent electrode **505b**. The reflective electrode **505a** is preferably formed using a high reflectance material; for example, silver, a silver alloy, or the like is used. To improve efficiency and color purity of an emission color in each of pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R**, the transparent electrode **505b** is formed to a thickness suitable for the emission color. For example, the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission can be 5-nm-thick ITO, the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission can be 45-nm-thick ITO, and the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission can be 85-nm-thick ITO. Note that the transparent electrode **505b** may be a stack including different kinds of transparent conductive films instead of a single film. In this embodiment, only the reflective electrode **505a** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission is also formed in the non-light-emitting region (**513G**).

Next, as illustrated in FIG. **5C**, a partition **504** made of an inorganic film is formed. At the time of the formation of the partition **504**, a first photoresist **515** that is commercially available is formed into a predetermined pattern by a known method, and the partition **504** is patterned by etching. The patterning is performed such that the partition **504** overlaps with an edge of the anode **500** in the non-light-emitting region **513G** of the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission. The patterning is preferably performed such that an edge of the partition **504** and an edge of the reflective electrode **505a** are placed at the same position in each of the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission and the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission.

Note that the optical length of the partition **504** is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green emission wavelength. For example, a film made of  $\text{SiO}_2$  with a refractive index of 1.5 is formed to a thickness of 173 nm.

Through the above steps, light-emitting regions **512B**, **512G**, and **512R** of the pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R** are formed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. **5D**, an EL layer **505** and a semi-transmissive electrode **506** are sequentially formed over the anode **500** and the partition **504**. Here, the EL layer **505** may have a stacked-layer structure and preferably has a structure that enables white light to be emitted by utilizing a microcavity structure.

Note that when the first substrate **501** obtained by the step illustrated in FIG. **5D** and a second substrate provided with color filters a black matrix are fitted with each other to be sealed, a display device having the structure described in Embodiment 1 can be manufactured.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

## Embodiment 6

In this embodiment, an example of a method for manufacturing an element structure of one embodiment of the present

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invention will be described. Specifically, a method for manufacturing the element structure in Embodiment 2 will be described with reference to FIGS. 6A to 6D and FIGS. 7A and 7B.

As illustrated in FIG. 6A, the thin film transistors (TFT) 502, the planarization layer 503 that is an insulating layer, and the wirings 510 are formed over the first substrate 501 by a known method. For example, after the formation of the planarization layer 503, a transparent conductive film made of ITO ( $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  doped with  $\text{SnO}_2$ ) is formed by a known sputtering method and patterned into a desired shape, whereby the wirings 510 electrically connected to the TFTs 502 can be formed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 6B, the anodes 500 electrically connected to the wirings 510 are formed. The anodes 500 are a stack including a first reflective electrode 505a1 and a first transparent electrode 505b1, a stack including a second reflective electrode 505a2 and a second transparent electrode 505b2, and a stack including a third reflective electrode 505a3 and a third transparent electrode 505b3. The first, second, and third reflective electrodes 505a1, 505a2, and 505a3 are preferably formed using a high reflectance material; for example, silver, a silver alloy, or the like is used. To improve efficiency and color purity of an emission color in each of the pixel portions 501B, 501G, and 501R, the first, second, and third transparent electrodes 505b1, 505b2, and 505b3 are each formed to a thickness suitable for the emission color. For example, the first transparent electrode 505b1 in the pixel portion (blue) 501B exhibiting blue light emission can be 5-nm-thick ITO, the second transparent electrode 505b2 in the pixel portion (green) 501G exhibiting green light emission can be 45-nm-thick ITO, and the third transparent electrode 505b3 in the pixel portion (red) 501R exhibiting red light emission can be 85-nm-thick ITO. Note that the first, second, and third transparent electrodes 505b1, 505b2, and 505b3 may each be a stack including different kinds of transparent conductive films instead of a single film.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 6C, a partition 514 having a first thickness Y1 and made of an inorganic film is formed over the entire region that includes the anodes 500. A first photoresist 515 is patterned in a non-light-emitting region 523R of the pixel portion (red) 501R exhibiting red light emission, and the partition 514 is etched using the first photoresist 515 as a mask. In this manner, the partition 514 in the non-light-emitting region 523R of the pixel portion (red) 501R exhibiting red light emission remains to have the first thickness Y1 while the partition 514 in a non-light-emitting region 523G has a second thickness Y2. Next, the first photoresist 515 is removed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 6D, a second photoresist 516 is patterned in the non-light-emitting regions 523G and 523R of the pixel portion (green) 501G exhibiting green light emission and the pixel portion (red) 501R exhibiting red light emission so that the partition 514 in the non-light-emitting region 523G of the pixel portion (green) 501G exhibiting green light emission remains to have the second thickness Y2. The partition 514 is etched using the second photoresist 516 as a mask. In this manner, the partition 514 in the non-light-emitting region 523G of the pixel portion (green) 501G exhibiting green light emission remains to have the second thickness Y2 while the partition 514 in the non-light-emitting region of the pixel portion (blue) 501B exhibiting blue light emission has a third thickness. Next, the second photoresist 516 is removed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 7A, a third photoresist 517 is patterned in the non-light-emitting regions 523G and 523R of the pixel portions 501B, 501G, and 501R, and the partition

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514 is etched using the third photoresist as a mask. In this manner, the partition 514 is removed in the light-emitting regions 522B, 522G, and 522R of the pixel portions 501B, 501G, and 501R. Next, the third photoresist 517 is removed.

The above etching is performed such that in each of the pixel portions 501B, 501G, and 501R, an edge of the partition 514 overlaps with an edge of the anode 500 in the non-light-emitting region.

By the etching step illustrated in FIG. 6D, the optical length of the partition 514 (the thickness of the partition 514  $\times$  the refractive index of the partition 514) in the non-light-emitting region of the pixel portion (blue) 501B is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a blue emission wavelength. Further, by the etching step illustrated in FIG. 6C, the optical length of the partition 514 (the thickness  $Y2 \times$  the refractive index of the partition 514) in the non-light-emitting region 523G of the pixel portion (green) 501G is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green emission wavelength. By the formation step of the partition 514 illustrated in FIG. 6C, the optical length of the partition 514 (the thickness  $Y1 \times$  the refractive index of the partition 514) in the non-light-emitting region 523R of the pixel portion (red) 501R is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a red emission wavelength.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 7B, the EL layer 505 and the semi-transparent electrode 506 are sequentially formed over the anodes 500 and the partition 514. Here, the EL layer 505 may have a stacked-layer structure and preferably has a structure that enables white light to be emitted by utilizing a microcavity structure.

Note that when the first substrate obtained by the step illustrated in FIG. 7B and a second substrate provided with color filters and a black matrix are fitted with each other to be sealed, a display device with the structure described in Embodiment 2 can be manufactured.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

#### Embodiment 7

In this embodiment, an example of a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention will be described. Specifically, a method for manufacturing the display device in Embodiment 3 will be described with reference to FIGS. 8A to 8D and FIG. 9.

As illustrated in FIG. 8A, the thin film transistors (TFT) 502, the planarization layer 503, and the wirings 510 are formed over the first substrate 501 by a known method. For example, after the formation of the planarization layer 503, a transparent conductive film made of ITO ( $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  doped with  $\text{SnO}_2$ ) is formed by a known sputtering method and patterned into a desired shape, whereby the wirings 510 electrically connected to the TFTs 502 can be formed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 8B, the anodes 500 electrically connected to the wirings 510 are formed. The anodes 500 are a stack including the first reflective electrode 505a1 and the first transparent electrode 505b1, a stack including the second reflective electrode 505a2 and the second transparent electrode 505b2, and a stack including the third reflective electrode 505a3 and the third transparent electrode 505b3. The first, second, and third reflective electrodes 505a1, 505a2, and 505a3 are preferably formed using a high reflectance material; for example, silver, a silver alloy, or the like is used. To improve efficiency and color purity of an emission color in



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each of the pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R**, the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **505b1**, **505b2**, and **505b3** are each formed to a thickness suitable for the emission color. For example, the first transparent electrode **505b1** in the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission can be 5-nm-thick ITO, the second transparent electrode **505b2** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission can be 45-nm-thick ITO, and the third transparent electrode **505b3** in the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission can be 85-nm-thick ITO. Note that the first, second, and third transparent electrodes **505b1**, **505b2**, and **505b3** may each be a stack including different kinds of transparent conductive films instead of a single film.

Then, a first insulating layer **520a** of a partition is formed using an inorganic film to cover end portions of the anodes **500**.

At the time of the formation of the first insulating layer **520a**, a first photoresist **525** that is commercially available is formed into a predetermined pattern by a known method, and the first insulating layer **520a** is patterned by etching. The patterning is performed in the pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R** such that an edge of the first insulating layer **520a** overlaps with an edge of the first reflective electrode **505a1** in the non-light-emitting region **523B**. Accordingly, a partition **524B** including the first insulating layer **520a** is formed in the non-light-emitting region **523B** of the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission. Note that the optical length of the first insulating layer **520a** is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a blue emission wavelength. For example, a film made of  $\text{SiO}_2$  with a refractive index of 1.5 is formed to a thickness of 153 nm. Next, the first photoresist **525** is removed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 8C, a second insulating layer **520b** is deposited by evaporation over the first insulating layer **520a** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission and the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission with the use of a high definition evaporation mask **526**. Accordingly, a partition **524G** with a stacked-layer structure including the first insulating layer **520a** and the second insulating layer **520b** is formed in the non-light-emitting region **523G** of the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission. Note that the sum of the optical length of the second insulating layer **520b** and that of the first insulating layer **520a** is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green emission wavelength. For example, when tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum (III) (abbreviation: Alq), which is a metal complex whose refractive index is 1.7, is used for the second insulating layer **520b**, the second insulating layer **520b** is formed to a thickness of 18 nm.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 8D, a third insulating layer **520c** is deposited by evaporation over the second insulating layer **520b** in the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission with the use of a high definition evaporation mask **527**. Accordingly, a partition **524R** with a stacked-layer structure including the first insulating layer **520a**, the second insulating layer **520b**, and the third insulating layer **520c** is formed in the non-light-emitting region **523R** of the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission. Note that the sum of the optical length of the third insulating layer **520c**, that of the second insulating layer **520b**, and that of the first insulating layer **520a** is adjusted to be a multiple of (be  $N/2$  times ( $N$  is a natural number)) a  $1/2$  wavelength of a red emission wavelength. For example, when Alq (abbreviation)

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whose refractive index is 1.7 is used for the third insulating layer **520c**, the third insulating layer **520c** is formed to a thickness of 32 nm.

Note that the second insulating layer **520b** and the third insulating layer **520c** may be formed using the same material as the first insulating layer **520a**.

The patterning is performed such that an edge of the first insulating layer **520a** overlaps with an edge of the anode **500** in each of the non-light-emitting regions **523B**, **523G**, and **523R** of the pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R**.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 9, the EL layer **505** and the semi-transmissive electrode **506** are sequentially formed over the anodes **500** and the partitions **520a**, **520b**, and **520c**. Here, the EL layer **505** may have a stacked-layer structure and preferably has a structure that enables white light to be emitted by utilizing a microcavity structure.

Note that when the first substrate obtained by the step illustrated in FIG. 9 and a second substrate provided with color filters and a black matrix are fitted with each other to be sealed, a display device with the structure described in Embodiment 3 can be manufactured.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

## Embodiment 8

In this embodiment, an example of a method for manufacturing a display device of one embodiment of the present invention will be described. Specifically, a method for manufacturing the display device in Embodiment 4 will be described with reference to FIGS. 10A to 10D.

As illustrated in FIG. 10A, the thin film transistor (TFT) **502**, the planarization layer **503**, and the wiring **510** are formed over the first substrate **501** by a known method. For example, after the formation of the planarization layer **503**, a transparent conductive film made of ITO ( $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  doped with  $\text{SnO}_2$ ) is formed by a known sputtering method and patterned into a desired shape, whereby the wiring **510** electrically connected to the TFT **502** can be formed.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 10B, the anode **500** electrically connected to the wiring **510** is formed. The anode **500** is a stack including the reflective electrode **505a** and the transparent electrode **505b**. The reflective electrode **505a** is preferably formed using a high reflectance material; for example, silver, a silver alloy, or the like is used. To improve efficiency and color purity of an emission color in each of the pixel portions **501B**, **501G**, and **501R**, the transparent electrode **505b** is formed to a thickness suitable for the emission color. For example, the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission can be 5-nm-thick ITO, the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission can be 45-nm-thick ITO, and the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission can be 85-nm-thick ITO. Note that the transparent electrode **505b** may be a stack including different kinds of transparent conductive films instead of a single film.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 10C, a stacked-layer film including a first insulating layer **530a** and a second insulating layer **530b** of a partition **534** is formed to cover the end portion of the anode **500**.

At the time of the formation of the partition **534**, the second insulating layer **530b** is formed over the first insulating layer **530a**, a first photoresist **535** that is commercially available is formed into a predetermined pattern by a known method, and the first insulating layer **530a** and the second insulating layer

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**530b** are patterned by etching. Note that the patterning is preferably performed such that an edge of the partition **534** and an edge of the reflective electrode **505a** are placed at the same position in each of the pixel portion (blue) **501B** exhibiting blue light emission and the pixel portion (red) **501R** exhibiting red light emission. Although the edge of the partition **534** does not necessarily overlap with that of the reflective electrode **505a** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** exhibiting green light emission, the patterning in this embodiment is performed such that they overlap with each other.

Note that a refractive index difference at the interface between the first insulating layer **530a** and the second insulating layer **530b** is made large. Specifically, the refractive index difference is set to 0.1 or more.

In other words, the optical length of the second insulating layer **530b** is adjusted in accordance with the refractive index relationship between the first insulating layer **530a** and the second insulating layer **530b**. When the refractive index of the first insulating layer **530a** is smaller than that of the second insulating layer **530b**, the optical length of the second insulating layer **530b** is adjusted to the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** and a green wavelength multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number). When the refractive index of the first insulating layer **530a** is larger than that of the second insulating layer **530b**, the optical length of the second insulating layer **530b** is adjusted to the optical length of the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** or the sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode **505b** in the pixel portion (green) **501G** and a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green emission wavelength (a  $1/2$  wavelength of a green wavelength multiplied by  $N/2$  ( $N$  is a natural number)).

For example, when  $\text{TiO}_2$  whose refractive index is 2.5 is used for the first insulating layer **530a** and  $\text{SiO}_2$  whose refractive index is 1.5 is used for the second insulating layer **530b**, the first insulating layer **530a** is formed to a desired thickness and the second insulating layer **530b** is formed to a thickness of 173 nm.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 10D, the EL layer **505** and the semi-transmissive electrode **506** are sequentially formed over the anode **500** and the partition **534**. Here, the EL layer **505** may have a stacked-layer structure and preferably has a structure that enables white light to be emitted by utilizing a microcavity structure.

Note that when the first substrate obtained by the step illustrated in FIG. 10D and a second substrate provided with color filters and a black matrix are fitted with each other to be sealed, a display device with the structure described in Embodiment 4 can be manufactured.

The structure described in this embodiment can be used in appropriate combination with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

## Embodiment 9

In this embodiment, a structure applicable to the EL layer of the above-described light-emitting element will be described as one embodiment of the present invention. Note that a light-emitting element in this embodiment in which an EL layer (**1103** in FIG. 11) is provided between a pair of electrodes is also called a tandem light-emitting element.

The EL layer **1103** in this embodiment has a structure in which a plurality of EL layers are stacked with a charge-generation layer provided therebetween. In the tandem light-emitting element illustrated in FIG. 11, two EL layers (a first EL layer **1102(1)** and a second EL layer **1102(2)**) are stacked with a charge-generation layer **1105** provided therebetween.

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Note that the number of stacked EL layers is not limited to two and three EL layers may be stacked with charge-generation layers provided therebetween.

The charge-generation layer **1105** between the two EL layers (the first EL layer **1102(1)** and the second EL layer **1102(2)**) in FIG. 11 has a function of injecting electrons into one of the EL layers and injecting holes into the other of the EL layers when a voltage is applied between the first electrode **1101** and the second electrode **1104**. For example, when a voltage is applied to the first electrode **1101** such that the potential of the first electrode **1101** is higher than that of the second electrode **1104**, the charge-generation layer **1105** injects electrons into the first EL layer **1102(1)** and injects holes into the second EL layer **1102(2)**.

Note that in terms of light extraction efficiency, the charge-generation layer **1105** preferably has a light-transmitting property with respect to visible light (specifically, the charge-generation layer **1105** has a visible light transmittance of 40% or more). Further, the charge-generation layer **1105** functions even if it has lower conductivity than the first electrode **1101** or the second electrode **1104**.

The charge-generation layer **1105** may have either a structure in which an electron acceptor (acceptor) is added to an organic compound having a high hole-transport property or a structure in which an electron donor (donor) is added to an organic compound having a high electron-transport property. Alternatively, both of these structures may be stacked.

In the case of the structure in which an electron acceptor is added to an organic compound having a high hole-transport property, as the organic compound having a high hole-transport property, for example, an aromatic amine compound such as NPB, TPD, TDATA, MTDATA, or 4,4'-bis[N-(spiro-9,9'-bifluoren-2-yl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl (abbreviation: BSPB), or the like can be used. The substances mentioned here are mainly ones that have a hole mobility of  $10^{-6}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs or higher. However, substances other than the above substances may be used as long as they are organic compounds having a hole-transport property higher than an electron-transport property.

Further, as the electron acceptor, 7,7,8,8-tetracyano-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoroquinodimethane (abbreviation: F<sub>4</sub>-TCNQ), chloranil, or the like can be used. Alternatively, a transition metal oxide can be used. Further alternatively, an oxide of metals that belong to Group 4 to Group 8 of the periodic table can be used. Specifically, vanadium oxide, niobium oxide, tantalum oxide, chromium oxide, molybdenum oxide, tungsten oxide, manganese oxide, and rhenium oxide are preferable because their electron-accepting property is high. Among these, molybdenum oxide is especially preferable because it is stable in the air, has a low hygroscopic property, and is easily handled.

On the other hand, in the case of the structure in which an electron donor is added to an organic compound having a high electron-transport property, as the organic compound having a high electron-transport property for example, a metal complex having a quinoline skeleton or a benzoquinoline skeleton, such as Alq, Almq<sub>3</sub>, BeBq<sub>2</sub>, or BAq, or the like can be used. Alternatively, it is possible to use a metal complex having an oxazole-based ligand or a thiazole-based ligand, such as Zn(BOX)<sub>2</sub> or Zn(BTZ)<sub>2</sub>, or the like. Further alternatively, instead of a metal complex, it is possible to use PBD, OXD-7, TAZ, BPhen, BCP, or the like. The substances mentioned here are mainly ones that have an electron mobility of  $10^{-6}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs or higher. Note that substances other than the above substances may be used as long as they are organic compounds having an electron-transport property higher than a hole-transport property.

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As the electron donor, it is possible to use an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal, a rare earth metal, a metal belonging to Group 13 of the periodic table, or an oxide or carbonate thereof. Specifically, it is preferable to use lithium (Li), cesium (Cs), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), ytterbium (Yb), indium (In), lithium oxide, cesium carbonate, or the like. Alternatively, an organic compound such as tetrathianaphthacene may be used as the electron donor.

Note that forming the charge-generation layer **1105** by using any of the above materials can inhibit an increase in drive voltage caused by the stack of the EL layers.

In each of the EL layers (e.g., the first EL layer **1102(1)** and the second EL layer **1102(2)**), a plurality of functional layers (e.g., a hole-injection layer, a hole-transport layer, a light-emitting layer, an electron-transport layer, and an electron-injection layer) may be stacked. Such functional layers can be formed using a known material by a known method.

When a plurality of EL layers are provided between a pair of electrodes, as in the light-emitting element in this embodiment, by providing a charge-generation layer between the EL layers, a light-emitting element can emit light in a high luminance region while the current density is kept low. Since the current density can be kept low, the element can have a long lifetime. Further, in application to lighting devices, a voltage drop due to resistance of an electrode material can be reduced and accordingly uniform light emission in a large area is possible. In addition, a low-power-consumption light-emitting device which can be driven at low voltage can be achieved.

By making the EL layers emit light of different colors from each other, the light-emitting element can provide light emission of a desired color as a whole. For example, by forming a light-emitting element having two EL layers such that the emission color of the first EL layer and the emission color of the second EL layer are complementary colors, the light-emitting element can provide white light emission as a whole. Note that the word "complementary" means color relationship in which an achromatic color is obtained when colors are mixed. In other words, white light emission can be obtained by mixture of light emitted from substances whose emission colors are complementary colors.

Further, the same can be applied to a light-emitting element having three EL layers. For example, the light-emitting element as a whole can provide white light emission when the emission color of the first EL layer is red, the emission color of the second EL layer is green, and the emission color of the third EL layer is blue.

Note that the structure described in this embodiment can be combined as appropriate with any of the structures described in the other embodiments.

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial no. 2013-058654 filed with Japan Patent Office on Mar. 21, 2013, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

- a reflective electrode;
- a transparent electrode over the reflective electrode;
- a partition surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode and overlapping the transparent electrode;
- a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition and the transparent electrode;
- a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and
- a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,

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wherein a light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer,

wherein a non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer,

wherein the non-light-emitting region surrounds the light-emitting region,

wherein a sum of an optical length of the transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the coloring layer, and

wherein an optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

3. The display device according to claim 2, wherein the color of the coloring layer is green.

4. An electronic device comprising the display device according to claim 1.

5. A display device comprising:

- a reflective electrode;
- a transparent electrode over the reflective electrode;
- a partition surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode;
- a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the transparent electrode;
- a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and
- a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode and the partition,

wherein the partition is a stacked-layer film including a first insulating layer and a second insulating layer with different refractive indices,

wherein a light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer,

wherein a non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer,

wherein the non-light-emitting region surrounds the light-emitting region,

wherein a sum of an optical length of the transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the coloring layer, and

wherein an optical length of the second insulating layer in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

6. The display device according to claim 5,

wherein when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is smaller than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is adjusted to a sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a wavelength of the color of the coloring layer multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number), and

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wherein when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is larger than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is adjusted to a sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

7. The display device according to claim 6, wherein a difference between the refractive index of the first insulating layer and the refractive index of the second insulating layer is 0.1 or more.

8. The display device according to claim 5, wherein the color of the coloring layer is green.

9. An electronic device comprising the display device according to claim 5.

10. A display device comprising:

a first reflective electrode and a second reflective electrode;  
a first transparent electrode over the first reflective electrode;

a second transparent electrode over the second reflective electrode;

a first partition surrounding the first reflective electrode and the first transparent electrode over the first transparent electrode;

a second partition surrounding the second reflective electrode and the second transparent electrode over the second transparent electrode;

a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the first partition, the second partition, the first transparent electrode, and the second transparent electrode;

a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and

a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,

wherein a first light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the first coloring layer,

wherein a first non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the first partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the first coloring layer,

wherein the first non-light-emitting region surrounds the first light-emitting region,

wherein a sum of an optical length of the first transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the first coloring layer,

wherein an optical length of the first partition is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the first coloring layer,

wherein a second light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the second coloring layer,

wherein a second non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the second partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the second coloring layer,

wherein the second non-light-emitting region surrounds the second light-emitting region,

wherein a sum of an optical length of the second transparent electrode and the optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to

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fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the second coloring layer, and

wherein an optical length of the second partition is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the second coloring layer.

11. The display device according to claim 10,

wherein the optical length of the first partition is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer, and

wherein the optical length of the second partition is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

12. The display device according to claim 10,

wherein the first partition comprises a first insulating layer, wherein an optical length of the first insulating layer is adjusted to the multiple of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer,

wherein the second partition comprises a stacked-layer film including the first insulating layer and a second insulating layer, and

wherein a sum of an optical length of the second insulating layer and the optical length of the first insulating layer is adjusted to the multiple of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

13. The display device according to claim 10, further comprising a light-blocking portion over the semi-transmissive electrode and between the first coloring layer and the second coloring layer.

14. An electronic device comprising the display device according to claim 10.

15. A manufacturing method of a display device, comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent electrode over a reflective electrode;  
forming a partition surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode and overlapping the transparent electrode;

forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition and the transparent electrode;

forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and

placing a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,

wherein a light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer,

wherein a non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer,

wherein a sum of an optical length of the transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the coloring layer, and

wherein an optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

16. The manufacturing method of the display device according to claim 15, wherein the optical length of the partition in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

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17. A manufacturing method of a display device, comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent electrode over a reflective electrode;  
forming a partition including a first insulating layer and a second insulating layer with different refractive indices, surrounding the transparent electrode and the reflective electrode, and overlapping the transparent electrode;  
forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition and the transparent electrode;  
forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and  
placing a coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,  
wherein a light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the coloring layer,  
wherein a non-light-emitting region is provided in a region which overlaps the transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the coloring layer,  
wherein the non-light-emitting region surrounds the light-emitting region,  
wherein a sum of an optical length of the transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the coloring layer, and  
wherein an optical length of the second insulating layer in the non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the coloring layer.

18. The manufacturing method of the display device according to claim 17,

wherein when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is smaller than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is adjusted to a sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a wavelength of the color of the coloring layer multiplied by  $(2N-1)/4$  ( $N$  is a natural number), and  
wherein when the refractive index of the first insulating layer is larger than the refractive index of the second insulating layer, the optical length of the second insulating layer is adjusted to a sum of the optical length of the transparent electrode and a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of the wavelength of the color of the coloring layer.

19. A manufacturing method of a display device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first reflective electrode in a first light-emitting region and a first non-light-emitting region surrounding the first light-emitting region, and forming a second reflective electrode in a second light-emitting region and a second non-light-emitting region surrounding the second light-emitting region;  
forming a first transparent electrode over the first reflective electrode, and forming a second transparent electrode over the second reflective electrode;  
forming a partition with a first thickness over the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode;  
forming a first photoresist over the partition in the first non-light-emitting region;  
etching the partition with the first photoresist as a mask to keep the first thickness of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region and to make the partition in the second non-light-emitting region have a second thickness smaller than the first thickness;

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removing the first photoresist;  
forming a second photoresist over the partition in each of the first non-light-emitting region and the second non-light-emitting region;  
etching the partition with the second photoresist as a mask to remove the partition in each of the first light-emitting region and the second light-emitting region;  
removing the second photoresist;  
forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the partition, the first transparent electrode, and the second transparent electrode;  
forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and  
placing a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,  
wherein the first light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the first coloring layer,  
wherein the first non-light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the first coloring layer,  
wherein a sum of an optical length of the first transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the first light-emitting region is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the first coloring layer,  
wherein an optical length of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the first coloring layer,  
wherein the second light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the second coloring layer,  
wherein the second non-light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the second coloring layer,  
wherein a sum of a thickness of the second transparent electrode and a thickness of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the second light-emitting region is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the second coloring layer, and  
wherein an optical length of the partition in the second non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the second coloring layer.

20. The manufacturing method of the display device according to claim 19,

wherein the optical length of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer, and  
wherein the optical length of the partition in the second non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $1/2$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

21. A manufacturing method of a display device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first reflective electrode in a first light-emitting region and a first non-light-emitting region surrounding the first light-emitting region, and forming a second reflective electrode in a second light-emitting region and a second non-light-emitting region surrounding the second light-emitting region;

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forming a first transparent electrode over the first reflective electrode, and forming a second transparent electrode over the second reflective electrode;  
 forming a first insulating layer over the first transparent electrode in the first non-light-emitting region and over the second transparent electrode in the second non-light-emitting region;  
 forming a second insulating layer over the first insulating layer in the second non-light-emitting region;  
 forming a layer containing a light-emitting organic compound over the first insulating layer in the first non-light-emitting region, the second insulating layer in the second non-light-emitting region, the first transparent electrode in the first light-emitting region, and the second transparent electrode in the second light-emitting region;  
 forming a semi-transmissive electrode over the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound; and  
 placing a first coloring layer and a second coloring layer over the semi-transmissive electrode,  
 wherein the first insulating layer and the second insulating layer form a partition,  
 wherein the first light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the first coloring layer,  
 wherein the first non-light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the first transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the first coloring layer,  
 wherein a sum of an optical length of the first transparent electrode and an optical length of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the first light-

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emitting region is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the first coloring layer,  
 wherein an optical length of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the first coloring layer,  
 wherein the second light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, the semi-transmissive electrode, and the second coloring layer,  
 wherein the second non-light-emitting region is a region which overlaps the second transparent electrode, the partition, the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound, and the second coloring layer,  
 wherein a sum of a thickness of the second transparent electrode and a thickness of the layer containing the light-emitting organic compound in the second light-emitting region is adjusted to fulfill a condition of a microcavity intensifying light of a color of the second coloring layer, and  
 wherein an optical length of the partition in the second non-light-emitting region is adjusted to weaken external light incident through the second coloring layer.  
**22.** The manufacturing method of the display device according to claim 21,  
 wherein the optical length of the partition in the first non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the first coloring layer, and  
 wherein the optical length of the partition in the second non-light-emitting region is adjusted to a multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wavelength of a wavelength of the color of the second coloring layer.

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